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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/613,470	07/02/20	003	Daniel Putterman	MACV.P0009	4941
23349 Stattler-Suh	7590 PC	01/02/2008		EXAM	INER
60 SOUTH MARKET				ZHAO, DAQUAN	
SUITE 480	^A 05113			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SAN JOSE,	SAN JOSE, CA 95113		2621		
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				01/02/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/613,470	PUTTERMAN ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Daquan Zhao	2621				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/31 This action is FINAL. 2b) ☑ This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 02 July 2003 is/are: a) ☑ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/30/2007; 5/20/2004.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate				

Application/Control Number: 10/613,470 Page 2

Art Unit: 2621

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/31/2007 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

- 2. Applicant's arguments filed 10/31/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
- 3. Applicant's representative argues, the "home-based" network was not disclosed in the prior art.
- 4. Hayashi teach in column 6, line 54, the home network system.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2621

1. Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi (US 6,089,321 B2) and further in view of Hooper et al (US 5,414,455).

Regarding claim 1, Hayashi teach a method for networking a plurality of television devices, said method comprising the steps of:

- receiving a plurality of television signals (e.g. column 6, line 48+, numerous broadcast programs multiplexed in the digital satellite broadcast signal);
- selecting a set of tuners from a plurality of tuners available on a home-based network (e.g. column 6, lines 47-56, Hayashi teaches a home network system, which comprising a server 1, client devices 2 and 3 in figure 1, wherein the home server 1 has tuner unit 11A and 11B shown in figure 2 and column 8, lines 45-55. 11A and 11B corresponds to "a set of tuners from a plurality of tuners, and tuner unit 11A and 11B are assigned to client devices 2 and 3. The claim does not call for a plurality sets of tuner); the selected set of tuners residing within the home-based network (e.g. column 6, line 54).
- tuning each of said television signals in one of the tuners selected from the plurality of tuners (e.g. column 8, lines 36-56);
- buffering said television signals on a storage medium in at least one
 PVR media server (e.g. column 8, lines 4-14, hard disk drive 150, and

Art Unit: 2621

figure 2, Memory 12A and 12B); the PVR media server residing within the home-based network (e.g. column 6, line 54).

- coupling a plurality of clients, over a network, to said PVR media server (e.g. figure 1, clients 2 and 3 are coupled to server 1);
- assigning at least two of said clients to one or more of said tuners(e.g.
 column 8, lines 36-55); and
- transferring, over said network, buffered television signals to said clients (e.g. column 7, lines 15-20).

Hayashi fails to specify the plurality of recording devices. It would have been

obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used client device 2 and 3 as recording devices since Hayashi suggests video tape recorder in background of the invention (column 1, lines 37-45) in the home networking system to reduce the user's time of waiting for a broadcast program. However, Hayashi fails to teach the PVR media server maintaining a write position for the buffering and a plurality of locations within the PVR system. Hooper et al teach the PVR media server maintaining a write position for the buffering (e.g. column 12, lines 20-54) and a plurality of locations within the PVR system (e.g. "locations" of the cache memory block 300 corresponds to the plurality of locations within the PVR system). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Hooper et al into the teaching of Hayashi to delivering videos without substantial incremental costs (Hooper et al, column 1, lines 60-67).

Application/Control Number: 10/613,470

Art Unit: 2621

Claim 9, 17 and 20 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 1 above.

Regarding claims 2, 3, 10 and 11, Hayashi teaches a single PVR media server comprising a plurality of tuners (e.g. figure 2, tuner 11A and 11B).

Regarding claims 4 and 12, Hayashi teaches buffering said television signals on a storage medium comprises the step of storing at least one television signal on a storage medium in at least one PVR media server for a client so as to record at least one television program for said client (e.g. column 11, lines 17-30).

For claim 21, Hayashi teaches selecting a plurality of tuners located in a media server distributed over the network (e.g. figure 2). Hayashi fails to specify plurality of servers. Hooper et al teach plurality of servers (e.g. figure 8). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Hooper et al into the teaching of Hayashi to delivering videos without substantial incremental costs (Hooper et al, column 1, lines 60-67).

2. Claims 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi (US 7,089,321) and Hooper et al (US 5,414,455) as applied to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 20 and 21 above, and further in view of Green et al (US 2004/ 0,218,905 A1).

See the teaching of Hayashi above.

Regarding to claim 6, Hayashi fails to teach resolving any conflicts to assign an available tuner for television signal. Green et al teach resolving any conflicts to

assign an available tuner for television signal (e.g. paragraph [0018]-[0019]). It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Green et al into the teaching of Hayashi to quickly determine and resolve a program recording conflict (Green et al, paragraph [0004]).

Claim 14 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 6 above.

Regarding claims 7 and 19, Green et al teach resolving any conflicts to assign an available tuner for said television program comprises the steps of: determining whether one of said tuners is available to receive said television signal; if so, assigning said tuner to receive said television signal; if not, determining which tuners are potentially available; querying clients assigned to said tuners potentially available to determine whether said clients desire to cancel recordation of said television program; and assigning a tuner potentially available to receive said television signal if no clients cancel recordation of said television program (e.g. paragraph [0018]-[0019]).

Claim 15 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 7 above.

Regarding claim 5, 13 and 18, Green et al teach the step of storing at least one television signal comprises the steps of: assigning a tuner to said client (e.g. paragraph [0023]); allocating space on said storage medium to record said television program (e.g. paragraph [0018]; and storing said television signal on said storage medium during a time scheduled for said television program (e.g. paragraph [0031]).

Art Unit: 2621

3. Claims 8 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi (US 7,089,321 B2) and Hooper et al (US 5,414,455) as applied to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 20 and 21 above, and further in view of Srikantan et al (US 6,857,130 B2).

See the teaching of Hayashi above.

Regarding claims 8 and 16, Hayashi fails to teach generating a first position to identify a location within a selected one of said buffered television signals for a first client, and for generating a second position to identify a location within said selected buffered television signal for a second client, said second position being independent from said first position. Srikantan et al teach generating a first position to identify a location within a selected one of said buffered television signals for a first client, and for generating a second position to identify a location within said selected buffered television signal for a second client, said second position being independent from said first position (e.g. column 8, lines 10-19). It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Srikantan et al into the teaching of Hayashi to fast reading from the storage medium.

Application/Control Number: 10/613,470 Page 8

Art Unit: 2621

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Ellis et al (US 2005/0028208 A1); Williams, Jr (US 6,195,797 B1).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daquan Zhao whose telephone number is (571) 270-1119. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Fri. 7:30 -5, alt Fri. off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tran Thai Q, can be reached on (571)272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000

Daquan Zhao

Tran Thai Q Supervisory Patent Examiner